JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3087.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1789.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh a* BOARD OF APPEAL *within the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to grant* EXONERATIONS *in caſes of* Militia Fines.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that groſs abuſes have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals as well as families have been greatly aggrieved and oppreſſed; and as ſuch abuſes may ſtill be continued, unleſs better proviſions than now ſubſiſts be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That within each of the counties of this ſtate there ſhall be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and there is hereby conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, a Board, conſiſting of the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, who, or any two of them, ſhall have power to receive all appeals from perſons charged in the ſeveral counties with militia fines, who may conſider themſelves aggrieved thereby, and alſo to receive the applications of ſuch perſons ſo charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardſhip or inability. And the ſaid Board ſhall have full power and authority to determine on ſuch appeals and applications, and to give relief and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and diſcretion, and as juſtice and humanity may require, and ſhall alſo give certificates of ſuch relief or exonerations, which ſhall be available to the appellants, againſt the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid board, or any two of them, to meet together for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places in their reſpective counties as to them may appear proper, and as beſt calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all ſuch perſons as may think themſelves ſo aggrieved or oppreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid board ſhall ſeverally be entitled to receive the ſum of ten ſhillings for each and every day they and each of them ſhall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act, entituled "An act to ſuſpend for a limited time the collection of all militia fines incurred under laws paſſed before the 22d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight," ſhall, from and after the firſt day of May next, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the Twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Agreeable to the above recited Act, the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia do give this Public Notice, That they will hold Appeals at the New Court-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the following Days, *to wit:*

North-Mulberry	Ward	the 21	and 22	July.
South ditto	ditto	24	and 25	
North	ditto	27	and 28	
Upper Delaware	ditto	29		
High ſtreet and Cheſnut	ditto	30		
Middle	ditto	31		
South	ditto	1		Auguſt
Walnut and Lower Delaware	ditto	3		
Dock	ditto	4	and 5	
New-Market	ditto	6	and 7	
Northern Liberties, Eaſt Townſhip		10	and 11	
Northern Liberties, Weſt	ditto	12	and 13	
Southwark Eaſt	ditto	14	and 15	
Southwark Weſt	ditto	17		
Paſſyunk and Moyomenſing	ditto	18		
Blockley and Kingſeſſing	ditto	19		
Germantown	ditto	20		
Briſtol and Roxborough	ditto	21		
Oxford and Byberry	ditto	22		
Moreland and Lower Dublin	ditto	24		

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *March 16th,* 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon *Reſolved*, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

New-Britain, Bucks county, June 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, *Moſes Aaron*, of New-Britain townſhip, did ſome time in April, in the year 1784, execute a bond unto *George Congle*, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, for the ſum of 75l. payable in April, in the year 1789, with lawful intereſt from the date. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof, until ſaid Congle fulfils his agreement in which he ſtands bound unto me.

† MOSES AARON.

NOW Treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley, A brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be eleven years old, branded H. L. on one horn, and a ſtreak along her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOSEPH PEARSON.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening---The following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain two ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, a Kitchen and Lot of Ground; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing on the ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by the ſaid Race-ſtreet, eaſtward by ground now or late of Caleb Creſſon, ſouthward by the next deſcribed lot, and northward by John Fiſs's ground; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of 16 dollars, payable to Joſhua Creſſon.

No. 2. A certain Frame Blackſmith's Shop and Lot or piece of Ground; ſituate on the north ſide of a 20 feet wide alley (called Creſſon's alley) leading out of Fifth-ſtreet into Sixth-ſtreet, and between Race-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, in the ſaid city; containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by the ſaid alley, weſtward by John Fiſs's ground, northward by the aforeſaid lot, and eaſtward by Caleb Creſſon's ground, with the free uſe of the aforeſaid alley: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of David Neiſs, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, two equal undivided ſeventh parts of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, a kitchen and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Market and Arch-ſtreets in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet, bounded eaſtward and northward by ground of Uriah Woolman, ſouthward by ground of Adam Helm, and weſtward by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of £ 8 per annum, and ſubject to the dower or thirds of Margaret Shee, during her natural life. Taken in execution as the property of John Shee, (cordwainer) and to be ſold, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuage and lots of ground,

No. 1. A two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth on the north ſide thereof 92 feet and 4 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 93 feet and 6 inches, to a certain 7 feet 3 inch wide alley (left open by Bryan Wilkinſon) and extending from Green-ſtreet ſouthward; bounded on the north with a corner lot of ground, granted to Paul Troth, on the eaſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth by the next deſcribed lot, and on the weſt by the aforeſaid alley.

No. 2. Alſo a lot of ground, containing in breadth on the ſaid Front-ſtreet 15 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 97 feet and 9 inches, and in length on the ſouth ſide thereof 101 feet and 11 inches; bounded on the north partly by the ſouth end of the ſaid 7 feet 3 inch alley, and partly with the above deſcribed lot, on the eaſt with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, on the ſouth with ground of John Knowles, and on the weſt with ground of Bryan Wilkinſon: both lots ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 23 12 6; taken in execution as the property of John Jacobs, and to be ſold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory Brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a certain 30 feet wide ſtreet, called North-ſtreet, in the ſquare formed by High-ſtreet and Mulberry-ſtreet, and Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid North-ſtreet 16 feet and 7 inches, and extending that breadth for the ſpace of 26 feet, where it wideneth to the breadth of one foot more (making the ſaid lot 17 feet and 7 inches) and extending that breadth for the further ſpace of 24 feet, making the ſaid lot in the length or depth from the ſaid North-ſtreet 100 feet; bounded northward by ſaid North-ſtreet; weſtward, partly by a two foot nine inch alley, and partly by ground of Charles French; ſouthward, partly by ground of Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, and partly by ground now or late of Mary Hudſon, and eaſtward by ground of Adam Zantzinger; ſubject to the payment of a yearly rent charge of 16 Spaniſh milled dollars and two thirds of a dollar, unto Thomas Wharton and Rachel his wife, her heirs and aſſigns forever: taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Henry Bletterman, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

Debate on the propoſition to make a diſcrimination between the pay of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1789.

Mr. Jackſon oppoſed this diſcrimination. He obſerved---We have all alike abandoned our particular purſuits in life, and are all equally engaged in the ſervice of our country---and I can ſee no reaſon for making any difference. Can a Senator eat more---or does he drink better than a Repreſentative? I preſume not---their expences are equal: There is but one reaſon that can be aſſigned for this diſtinction, and that is, the Senate may ſit longer than the Houſe; but as it muſt be conſidered that they will receive pay accordingly, this reaſon falls to the ground. The buſineſs of both houſes is the ſame, and the pay ought to be alike.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that the conſtitution had made a difference, and that we ought to do it:---There is a degree of refinement in the mode of electing Senators:---They are our beſt men---and I think that every encouragement ought to be given to draw forth the firſt abilities;---The difference of two or three dollars is but a trifling diſtinction to our venerable ſages: At preſent there may be young men in the Senate; but the time will come when our moſt honorable grey headed ſires, the experienced and wiſe men of our land will fill thoſe ſeats: Old men are with difficulty brought into public life---every inducement ſhould therefore be held out---the honor and dignity of our government is inſeparably connected with ſupporting, in a proper manner, this important branch of our legiſlature: The conſtitution warrants a diſtinction: It is founded on the beſt experience. I therefore give my hearty aſſent to the propoſal for a diſcrimination.

Mr. White: Sir, I am oppoſed to a diſcrimination: I cannot ſee the difference in the conſtitution which the gentleman refers to: There was an artificial and political diſtinction eſtabliſhed between the Senators and the people in ſome of the ancient commonwealths: This was the caſe at Rome in particular: The Senators were there conſidered as poſſeſſing a portion of divinity; and the reſt of the people were not ſuffered to mix with them.---Is it to be ſuppoſed that becauſe our Senators have the ſame name they are of a ſuperior order to their fellow men? Whatever may be the ſentiment here, in their reſpective ſtates there is no difference in the general eſtimation between a Senator and a Repreſentative---and why any diſcrimination ſhould be made in their reſpective allowances I cannot conceive

This diſtinction will operate againſt the independence of the members of this Houſe---and may in ſome future day enable the Senate to carry points, by being able to prolong the ſeſſions, when it may be greatly to the inconvenience of the Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid it was evidently contemplated by the conſtitution to hold out ſome diſtinction in favor of the Senate, as an inducement for men of ſtayed and fixed principles, whom habits of retirement might render averſe to the active ſcenes of public life, to devote the experience of their years and the acquiſitions of ſtudy to the ſervice of their country--and except ſomething of this kind is done, we may find it difficult to obtain proper characters for the Senate, as men of enterpriſe and genius will naturally prefer a ſeat in the Houſe, which will be conſidered as a more conſpicuous ſituation.

Mr. Vining was oppoſed to the motion for diſcrimination: He obſerved that wealthy men would in all probability be choſen Senators, and that the Repreſentatives would not in general be of that claſs; the diſcrimination ought therefore, if any was made, to be in favor of the latter: This, ſaid he, is a ſubject on which we can feel, but which it is difficult to diſcuſs. I am againſt the reduction of the ſum mentioned in the report, as I think that ſum quite inſufficient: Six dollars, ſir, is not equal to the expence per day at which many gentlemen live when at home: We ſurely do not intend to make the public ſervice unpleaſant, by rendering the ſituation of gentlemen leſs eligible.---As to the diſcrimination, the conſtitution has ſufficiently pointed out the proper diſtinction: Mr. Vining added many more obſervations, and concluded by ſaying, I have expreſſed myſelf fully upon this occaſion: I am not afraid that my ſentiments ſhould be known to my conſtituents, becauſe I think theirs agreeable to my own.

Mr. Seney: I am ſorry, ſir, that the queſtion of diſcrimination has been brought before the Houſe: What reaſon can be aſſigned for making this diſtinction? Are the ſervices of the Senate greater than thoſe of the Rpreſentatives? I think not.---Gentlemen have brought forward the conſtitution upon this occaſion; but I conceive it is oppoſed to the principle they mean to advocate. The independence of the ſeveral branches is to be ſtrictly preſerved, this will deſtroy that independence: If we eſtabliſh a diſcrimination in favor of the Senate, will it not naturally tend to create a ſenſe of inferiority in the minds of the Repreſentatives? and the time may come, when they may find it for their intereſt to be entirely ſubſervient to the views of the Senate: Sir, I feel ſenſibly the impropriety and unconſtitutionality of this meaſure, that if I had the ſmalleſt idea that it would comport with the ſentiments of a majority of the members of this Houſe, I ſhould call for the ayes and noes upon the queſtion--but as I do not conceive that to be the caſe, I ſhall for the preſent wave the propoſition.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that whenever he had a motion to make in the Houſe, he always endeavored to ſatisfy himſelf of the reaſonableneſs and propriety of the propoſition it contained: When he had determined it was proper, the mode of deciſion that ſhould be adopted, he conſidered as not of very material conſequence---but in determining the preſent queſtion, he hoped the *ayes* and *noes* would not be called. There is a principle in human nature, which revolts from the idea of inferiority. Hence, when a propoſition is made which has for its object the eſtabliſhment of ſuperiority, in whatever form you pleaſe, that principle is alarmed, and excited to oppoſition; but in diſcuſſing ſuch a queſtion as the preſent, we ought to diveſt ourſelves of every partiality and prejudice, which may bias our judgments to a deciſion that will not bear the teſt of reaſon and experience. The conſtitution has, I conceive, plainly pointed out the precedence of the Senate: There are grades in ſociety which are neceſſary to their very exiſtence. This is a ſelf evident propoſition---it is recognized by every civilized nation: it is recognized by the Houſe in the report before us: why elſe have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice Preſident? Is it not on account of his ſuperior ſtation, and weight of dignity---and between the Vice Preſident and the Senate? This diſtinction is alſo eſtabliſhed in the difference of the terms for which the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives are choſen: The time for which the Senate is choſen, points out the propriety of a difference in the pay they ought to receive: The adminiſtration of the government will require that they ſhould more completely abſtract themſelves from perſonal purſuits:

Their attention will be almoſt wholly abſorbed by an attention to public duties: They ſhould therefore have an adequate and independent allowance: They will generally be of an age that will preclude them from all idea of ever engaging in their ſeveral profeſſions after once having engaged in the ſervice of their country: Their age, their wiſdom and experience, all warrant this diſcrimination. Mr. Sedgwick added many more obſervations to ſhew the policy and conſtitutionality of the diſcrimination, and concluded by ſaying, that he thought the real dignity of the Houſe ſo far from being diminiſhed by adopting the propoſition, that he conceived it was eſſentially connected with it.

Mr. Jackſon, in reply to the enquiry of Mr. Sedgwick,---Why have we made a difference between the Preſident and Vice Preſident? obſerved, that the Preſident will be employed the whole of his time: the Vice Preſident may retire to his farm whenever he pleaſes. Reference is had to the wiſdom of the Senate---but how is this ſuperior wiſdom made to appear? If a diſtinction is to be made on this account, it follows that a difference ſhould be made between the ſeveral members of this Houſe, and alſo between thoſe of the Senate. We cannot be too cautious how we eſtabliſh an undue pre-eminence, and give an influence and importance to one branch of the legiſlature over the other: All governments tend to deſpotiſm as naturally as rivers run into the ſea. Deſpotiſm carries its points gradually by ſlow and imperceptible ſteps: Deſpotic power is never eſtabliſhed all at once: we ſhall, ere we are aware, get beyond the gulph, and then wonder how we got there: The ſervices of the Senate are not more arduous than ours; their proper buſineſs is legiſlation, and I never will conſent to any diſcrimination. Had I any idea that the queſtion would be determined in favor of diſcrimination, I ſhould be for calling the *ayes* and *noes*, and, ſhould it be ſo determined, I ſhall chooſe to enter my negative againſt it.

Mr. Page made a number of obſervations---which, as he ſpoke low, were not diſtinctly heard: thus much we collected, that he was in favor of the diſcrimination: He ſaid that, in his opinion, the Senate ought to have permanent ſalaries, that they might be placed in an eligible and independent ſituation.

The propoſition for a diſcrimination was negatived.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1789.

The petition of Leonard Harbough, ſtating that he had invented certain machines, calculated to ſave the expence of labour in huſbandry, &c. and praying for the encouragement of the legiſlature, was read, and laid on the table.

A letter to the Speaker, from the Poſt-Maſter-General, upon the ſubject of the Poſt-Office, was read, and, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Lee.

The bill providing for ſettling accounts between the United States and individual States was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

The bill, providing for the government of the Weſtern territory was alſo read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, &c. the diſcuſſion of which produced a variety of amendments and alterations---theſe being finiſhed, the committee roſe and the chairman reported the bill with the amendments. The Houſe immediately proceeded to a conſideration of theſe amendments---which being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed, for a third reading on Monday next.---The Houſe then adjourned to Monday morning, eleven o'clock.

MONDAY, July 20, 1789.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the department of foreign affairs was brought down from the Senate, concurred, with amendments.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanying the tonnage bill, approved and ſigned by him.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

The Houſe then took up for a firſt reading the bill communicated from the Senate, to organize the judiciary department.---The ſubject of this bill was ordered to be taken up on Monday next.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill reſpecting the weſtern territory, and having gone through the conſideration of the ſame, it paſſed the Houſe.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1789.

The bill to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the Ohio was read a third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Madiſon then moved that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, in order to take into conſideration the ſubject of amendments to the conſtitution.

Several members ſuggeſting that it would be more proper to refer the ſubject to a ſpecial committee, a motion was made in form, that a committee of one member from each ſtate be appointed to take in conſideration the motion of the eighth June, [Mr. Madiſon's motion, offering certain amendments] together with the amendments propoſed by the Conventions of the different ſtates, and to report thereon.

Upon this motion a diffuſive debate enſued, which turned altogether upon the point of expediency as to the mode; it being agreed that it would be more proper for the Houſe to take the ſubject into conſideration. The principal argument in favor of the motion was drawn from the infinite embarraſſments which would take place, if the ſubject in its preſent irregular and diſordered ſtate ſhould come firſt before the whole Houſe, and the great delay which it would occaſion.

On the other hand it was chiefly contended, that the method propoſed would not give ſatisfaction to the people; and that it would not facilitate buſineſs, ſince the whole ſubject would, on the report of the committee, lie open to the Houſe.

The motion was however carried by a large majority; and the Houſe proceeded to ballot for the committee, which on counting the ballots was found to conſiſt of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Benſon. Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clymer, Mr. Vining. Mr. Gale, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Burke and Mr. Baldwin.

The Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee on the reſolution reſpecting the Weſtern Territory, and having gone through it, ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in purſuance of the ſame.---Committee, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sylveſter, and Mr. Moore.

Mr. Carrol moved that the Houſe now take up the report of the committee on the ſubject of the enrollment, atteſtation, publication and preſervation of the acts of Congreſs.

This was however poſtponed, on Mr. Vining giving notice that this day he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh a domeſtic department. This ſubject was connected with one immediately preceding, as this eſtabliſhment would provide a proper repoſitory for the public records of the legiſlature, and many objects of the report might be comprehended in this proviſion.

Mr. Vining moved a reſolution, that the Preſident of the United States be authorized and requeſted to provide a great and leſſer ſeal, with proper devices, for the uſe of the United States.

After ſome converſation, in which it was obſerved that ſuch a proviſion reſpecting the great ſeal was needleſs and improper, as one already exiſted, and ſome doubts were expreſſed as to the neceſſity of a privy-ſeal, it was agreed that the motion ſhould lie on the table.

Mr. Benſon moved a reſolution, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill, to preſcribe the form of commiſſions to be granted to the officers of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, July 23.

The bill eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be made to the Preſident, &c. was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union.

Mr. Vining moved his reſolution reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a home department---comprehending and detailing a variety of domeſtic duties, which he ſaid were not included and provided for in any eſtabliſhment which had been already made.

The general principle of theſe reſolutions met with earneſt oppoſition from Mr. White, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Gerry, and others. It was contended that ſuch a department was unneceſſary, becauſe the functions to be executed in it would be properly diſtributed among the officers already created; that it was impolitic, becauſe it was expenſive, and becauſe an increaſe of great officers would alarm the people. It was ſaid that many of the duties propoſed to be annexed to the office were unimportant in themſelves; others might be performed by the chief magiſtrate; ſome might be executed by the miniſter of foreign affairs, and others again by the ſecretary of the Senate, or the clerk of this Houſe.

Mr. Vining replied at large to the arguments which were urged; and defended each clauſe of the reſolutions.

The queſtion was at length taken on the firſt clauſe, which provided generally for the eſtabliſhment of the department, and was negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Sedgwick, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing a department of foreign affairs, providing that the department ſhould in future be denominated the Department of State, and that certain domeſtic duties, which he enumerated, ſhould be annexed to the department, ſuch as the keeping the ſeals, making out commiſſions, and affixing to them the ſeal of the United States, &c.

This motion was negatived, and the committee roſe without coming to a deciſion.---Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 24, 1789.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee appointed for that purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the regiſtering, and clearing of veſſels--- for regulating their tonnage, and the coaſting trade, which was read---voted that 100 copies be printed for the Houſe.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, for their reſpective ſervices, was read a third time---this bill provides that the Vice-Preſident ſhall, in caſe the powers and duties of the Preſident devolve upon him, receive the compenſation allowed to the Preſident, and his allowance as Vice-Preſident is then to ceaſe.

Upon motion, it was voted that this bill be recommitted, and that the Houſe will this day reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole, for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration.

The committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, reported an amendment to ſaid bill, which impowers the Preſident of the United States to nominate and appoint, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, proper perſons to fill ſuch vacancies as have taken place, or may happen, in the Board of Commiſſioners on Accounts, appointed under the ordinance of the late Congreſs, alſo authoriſing ſaid Board to appoint a Chief Clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the ſervice may require.

This amendment, after ſome debate, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the Chair.

The engroſſed bill for allowing compenſations to the Preſident and Vice-Preſident was then read, and amended, by more particularly ſpecifying the time when the compenſation ſhall commence, viz. "At the time when they ſhall enter on the duties of their reſpective ſtations."

The clauſe reſpecting the Vice-Preſident's receiving the compenſation of Preſident, in caſe the powers and duties of that office ſhould devolve upon him, was voted to be ſtruck out.

The committee then roſe---and it was ordered that the bill lie on the table.

Upon motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, was read, and taken into conſideration.

It was then moved that a committee of ways and means be appointed, to which the ſaid eſtimate was referred.

Upon motion it was voted that this committee conſiſt of eleven---the ballots being collected, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Meſſrs. Livermore, Gerry, Wadſworth, Laurance, Cadwallader, Fitzſimons, Vining, Smith *(Maryland)* Madiſon, Smith *(S. C.)* Jackſon. Adjourned.

An ACT impoſing duties on Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the following duties ſhall be, and they are hereby impoſed on all ſhips or veſſels entered in the United States, that is to ſay, on all ſhips or veſſels built within the ſaid ſtates, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the ſaid ſtates, but on the 29th day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, belonging, and during the time ſuch ſhips or veſſels ſhall continue to belong, wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, at the rate of ſix cents per ton: On all ſhips or veſſels hereafter built in the United States, belonging wholly or in part to the ſubjects of foreign powers, at the rate of 30 cents per ton; on all other ſhips or veſſels, at the rate of 50 cents per ton.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no ſhip or veſſel built within the aforeſaid ſtates, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall, whilſt employed in the coaſting trade or in the fiſheries, pay tonnage more than once in any year.

And be it further enacted, That every ſhip or veſſel employed in the tranſportation of any of the produce or manufactures of the United States, coaſtwiſe, within the ſaid ſtates, except ſuch ſhip or veſſel be built within the ſaid ſtates, and belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, ſhall on each entry pay 50 cents per ton.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence, and be in force, from and after the 15th day of Auguſt next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July twentieth, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

THE creditors of *John Garrett*, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the 25th day of Auguſt next.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS,
} Aſſignees.

Philadelphia, July 25th, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, the latter end of April laſt, a bay MARE COLT, riſing two years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ABRAHAM DUFFIELD.

Crocked-Billet, June 6, 1789.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

We have lately had a great ſcarcity of corn, owing to the quantity that has been ſhipped to the northern and eaſtern ſtates and the Weſt-Indies; but we have a very plentiful proſpect of wheat, rye, &c.---and it is an additional ſatisfaction to find that our farmers are paying great attention to the culture of cotton, flax and hemp, which, ſhould they not be enabled to manufacture themſelves, they can ſhip to a very great advantage to our northern brethren, who give a very liberal price for them.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in this town, dated June 22.

"The Indians have lately paid a viſit to our new ſettlement on Green river, and murdered five perſons, who had only arrived there a few weeks before.---As this ſettlement lays at a conſiderable diſtance from the inhabited part, it is feared that the new ſettlers will be much expoſed to the fury of the ſavages, who take every opportunity to diſtreſs our country, where they find us weak, and off our guard.

"Sad experience has fully convinced us, that Treaties with thoſe people have only lulled us into an imaginary ſtate of ſafety, for which hundreds have paid with their lives---in ſhort, as long as we remain weak as we are, without ſupport and aid from the Atlantic ſtates, Kentuckey muſt remain the theatre of murder and devaſtations."

BENNINGTON (Vermont) June 29.

Notwithſtanding the backwardneſs of the ſpring, and the unfavourable appearance of wheat, &c. the fore part of ſummer, we are happy to inſert, on good authority, that the crops of wheat, &c. have, in moſt of the northern towns in this ſtate, a moſt promiſing appearance, graſs is flouriſhing, and corn perhaps ſcarce ever appeared better. The gloom is diſpelled from the countenance of the induſtrious peaſant, and the pleaſing anticipation of plentiful harveſts relieves the mind amidſt the preſent ſcarcity.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

A correſpondent obſerves that the confuſion and conſequent diſtreſs, occaſioned by the ſudden ſtoppage to the circulation of the copper coin, are ſubjects that call for the immediate attention of authority: The poorer claſs of citizens are peculiarly affected by this circumſtance, many of whom had their little all inveſted in this moſt uncertain of all human poſſeſſions---a fluctuating medium: Many of the retail ſhops are ſhut: The cries are ſuſpended in the ſtreets, and it is with difficulty the poor can purchaſe bread of the bakers, or vegetables in the market: This evil has been long foreſeen, and yet the baſe trumpery called coppers (greatly inferior to Wood's infamous braſs money) has been pouring in upon us like a flood for many months paſt: Many of the merchants and ſhop-keepers, it is ſaid, have large ſums by them of this coin, by which they will be great ſufferers.

On Friday morning laſt died, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. *Suſannah Livingſton*, wife of his Excellency Governor Livingſton, at his ſeat near Elizabeth-town. The next day her remains, followed by a large and reſpectable concourſe of people, were interred in the Preſbyterian burying ground, when a moſt excellent funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. M'Whorter.

July 23. It is expected that the gentlemen who are choſe to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the Congreſs of the United States, viz. Philip Schuyler and Rufus King, Eſquires, will take their ſeats in that honorable body in a few days. Mr. King arrived here yeſterday from Albany, and Mr. Schuyler, it is ſuppoſed, is now on his way from that city.

COPPERS.

City of NEW YORK, ſſ.

At a Common Council held on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of July, 1789.

WHEREAS great inconveniencies have ariſen to the inhabitants of this city by the depreciation of the preſent circulating copper coin, occaſioned by the importation thereof from the neighbouring ſtates, in ſome of which this board is informed the ſame is eſtimated at a much leſs value than it hath for ſome time paſſed at in this city, and this board conceiving it their duty to interpoſe their advice on this intereſting occaſion, do recommend it to the inhabitants of this city, to receive and pay the ſaid coin at the rate of *forty-eight coppers for one ſhilling*.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, Clerk.

The recommendation of the corporation of this city has greatly eaſed the minds of many; and we are aſſured that coppers now paſs pretty generally, agreeably thereto, viz. 48 for a ſhilling.

July 25. On Thurſday laſt that venerable patriot CHARLES THOMSON, Eſq; reſigned to the Preſident of the United States his office of Secretary to Congreſs---a poſt which he had filled for nearly fifteen years, with reputation to himſelf, and advantage to his country.

When Heav'n propitious ſmil'd upon our arms,
Or ſcenes adverſe ſpread terror and alarms,
Thro' every change the Patriot was the ſame---
And FAITH and HOPE attended *THOMSON's* NAME.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 29.*

Sunday, the 19th inſtant, the brig Sally, Captain P. Wilder, arrived at Boſton from Falmouth, in 55 days, who has brought European papers to the 19th of May, from which the following articles are extracted:

VENICE, May 1.

Death of the Grand Signior.

On Wedneſday evening a courier arrived here with diſpatches from the Builo, at Conſtantinople, to the ſenate, acquainting them with the ſudden death of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Emperor, which happened on the 7th of April, without any viſible previous illneſs. He was born the 20th of March 1725, and aſcended the Ottoman throne on the 21ſt of January 1774, by the name of Achmet the Fourth. It is believed that he will be ſucceeded by his nephew Selim.

[An Engliſh paper of May 19, contains the following remarks on the above event.]

The unexpected death of the Ottoman Emperor has put an end to all the ſanguine hopes which the mediating powers entertained of a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the three Imperial crowns.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid was the only perſon in his council who wiſhed for peace; it was with reluctance that he engaged in the war, which he would have carefully avoided, had he not been in ſome degree forced into it by the apprehenſion of a popular tumult, and a conſequent revolution; for the people called loudly for a declaration of war againſt Ruſſia, and went ſo far as to threaten to depoſe the Emperor if he continued to reſiſt the public wiſh on this head.

The late Sultan of Conſtantinople is ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned by the party in favor of the war with Ruſſia; but tho' it is generally underſtood that this ſhocking ſtep was taken in order to make way for the advancement of Sultan Selim to the throne, becauſe he was known to be againſt a peace with Ruſſia, until the Crimea ſhould be recovered from her, not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion has been entertained that this young Prince had the ſmalleſt ſhare in this murder. He was treated by his late uncle with the tenderneſs of a parent, and experienced at his hands indulgences and privileges never before enjoyed by the nephew or brother of an Emperor of the Turks. Prince Selim made ſuch a return to his uncle as the moſt indulgent father could expect from the moſt grateful and affectionate ſon.

In COMMON COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, July 28th, 1789.*

This Board, having obſerved that the Common Council of the City of New-York, taking into conſideration the great inconveniencies which have ariſen to the inhabitants of that city by the depreciation of the preſent circulating Copper Coin, have, by a publication of the 21ſt inſtant, "recommended to the inhabitants to receive and pay the ſaid Coin at the rate of 48 coppers "for one ſhilling," and finding that great quantities thereof are pouring into this city from ſeveral quarters, think it their duty to adverti ſe their fellow-citizens of the danger of being impoſed upon in this reſpect. This ſpecies of money, ſo neceſſary in the ſmall tranſactions in markets and ſhops, is of various degrees of fineneſs and of different weights. Hence the Board find it impoſſible to give certain information of their real value; but they have ſome reaſon to believe that the copper contained in a pound weight, avordupois, of the beſt of them, is not equal in value to One Shilling of Pennſylvania money, and that the far greater part of them are mixed with baſe metal, of which it will require from ſixty to eighty to weigh a pound. After this notice, it muſt be left to the citizens to eſtimate for themſelves at what rate they ſhould be received and paid.

Extract from the Minutes,
ANTHONY MORRIS, *Clerk of the Corporation.*

A correſpondent begs leave to recommend to the farmers wives and children, an attention to the preſervation of DRIED APPLES. They are a pleaſant and wholeſome article of diet. Formerly they made a profitable article of remittance to the Weſt-Indies. It is thought they would ſuit the Eaſt-India market, and thereby prevent ſome hard dollars being ſent out of our country. They are beſt, both in taſte and appearance, when they are dried in a kiln, or a ſtove-room heated for the purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from Captain Mark Collins, to his friend in this city, dated New-Caſtle, July 23.

"I arrived here yeſterday afternoon, after a tedious paſſage of 8 weeks and 5 days from Belfaſt, having on board 247 full-paſſengers. I am very buſy landing them and their baggage, and ſome few other goods, that are on freight."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennſylvania to his friend in New-York.

"In anſwer to your queries reſpecting Gypſom, or Plaſter of Paris, I ſhall give you as full information as I can, conſiſtent with my own and my neighbours experiments.

"The beſt kind is imported from hills in the vicinity of Paris; it is brought down the Seine by water, and exported from Havre-de-Grace. I am informed there are large beds of it up the Bay of Fundy, ſome of which I have ſeen nearly as good as that from France: but ſeveral cargoes brought from thence to Philadelphia have been uſed without effect. It is probable this was taken from the top of the ground, and was by the influence of the ſun and atmoſphere diſpoſſeſſed of the qualities neceſſary for the purpoſes of vegetation. The lumps compoſed of flat ſhining ſpecula are preferred to thoſe which are formed of round particles like ſand; when pulverized and put dry in an iron pot over the fire, that which is good will ſoon boil, and great quantities of the fixed air eſcape by ebullition.

"It is pulverized by firſt ſtamping it in a ſtamping mill, and then grinding it in a common griſt mill. The finer its pulverization the better; it will thereby be more generally diffuſed.

"It is beſt to ſow it in a wet day; but if that is not convenient, it ſhould be a little moiſtened, when you can ſow it at any time.

"The moſt approved quantity for graſs, is ſix buſhels per acre. No art is required in ſowing it, more than making its diſtribution as equal as poſſible on the ſward of graſs. It operates altogether as a top manure, and therefore ſhould not be put on in the ſpring, until the operation of the froſts is over, nor until vegetation has begun. The general time for ſowing is in April, May, June, July, Auguſt, and even as late as September. Its effects will generally appear in ten or fifteen days, after which the growth of the graſs will be ſo great as to produce a large burthen at the end of ſix weeks after ſowing.

"It muſt be ſown on dry land, not ſubject to overflow. I have ſown it on ſand, loam and clay, and it is difficult to ſay on which it has beſt anſwered, although the effect is ſooner viſible on the ſand. It has been uſed as a manure in this ſtate for upwards of twelve years. Its duration may, from the beſt information I can collect, be eſtimated from ſeven to ten years; for, like other manure, its continuance muſt very much depend on the nature of the ſoil on which it is placed.

"One of my neighbours ſowed a piece of his graſs ground ſix years ago; another ſowed a field four years ago; a great part of my own farm was ſown in May, 1788. We regularly mow two crops, and paſture in the Autumn; no appearance of failure, the preſent crop being full as good as any preceding.

"I have this ſeaſon mowed about 50 acres of red clover, timothy, white clover, &c. which was plaſtered laſt May, July and September. Many, who ſaw the graſs, eſtimated the produce at two tons per acre; but I calculate for the two crops three tons. Several ſtrips were left in the different fields without plaſter; theſe were unproductive, and not worth mowing.

"In April, 1788, I covered a piece of graſs land upwards of two inches deep with barn manure: In the ſame worn-out field I ſowed plaſter, to contraſt it with the dung. I mowed the dunged and plaſtered land twice laſt year, and once this; in every crop the plaſter has produced the moſt.

"You will remember, in all your experiments with clover, you ſhould mix about one third timothy graſs ſeed; it is of great advantage in ſerving as a ſtandard for the clover, and thereby prevents it from falling; it very much facilitates the curing of clover, and, when cured, is a ſuperior fodder.

"The plaſter operates equally as well on the other graſſes as on clover. Its effect is ſaid to be good, if ſown in the ſpring, on wheat; but I cannot ſay this from experience. On Indian corn I know its operation to be great; we uſe it at the rate of a table ſpoonful for a hill, put in immediately after dreſſing.

"From ſome accurate experiments laſt year, made and reported to our Agricultural Society, it appears that nine buſhels of additional corn, per acre, was produced by this method of plaſter.

"As the uſe of this cheap and extraordinary manure has now become very general in this ſtate, and many accurate and judicious farmers are now making experiments therewith, I doubt not but its uſes, at the cloſe of the ſeaſon, will be better known and further extended; when I ſhall be happy to make a communication thereof to you."

Married, on Wedneſday, the 15th inſtant, by the Rev. *John M'Claſkey*, (at New Mills, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey.) Mr. WILLIAM M'CAULICK, of Suſſex county, to the amiable Miſs ELIZA BUDD, daughter of Mr. *William Budd*;---a young lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to make the marriage ſtate happy.

Died, on Sunday the 26th inſt. in this city, LAWRENCE KEENE, Eſq; Prothonotary of the county of Northumberland, after a long and painful illneſs; and on Monday morning his remains were followed to the grave by a large and reſpectable number of his friends and fellow-citizens.

His body was depoſited in a vault in Chriſt Church burying-ground, until it can be removed, agreeable to his own moſt earneſt deſire, to the town of Sunbury.

He was a man of the moſt unblemiſhed integrity: He had long and faithfully ſerved his country in her late arduous ſtruggle for liberty---and was one of the electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania. He was one of the fondeſt of huſbands, the moſt affectionate of parents, the moſt benevolent of friends. Poſſeſſed of a heart replete with every manly virtue, he died lamented by all who knew him.----------*Bleſt ſhade adieu!*

To the PRESIDENT, SENATE, *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* United States,

The PETITION of the SUBSCRIBER,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT he has read with great pleaſure, in the preamble of the conſtitution of the United States, that the deſign of it (among other important objects) is to ESTABLISH JUSTICE.

That your petitioner was compelled to ſell his certificate, which he acquired by long, faithful and hazardous ſervices to his country, for two ſhillings and ſix-pence in the pound.

That he has ſeen a report of the debts of the United States, which unfold ſuch a view of taxes to be paid by the citizens thereof as have greatly alarmed the friends, and gratified the enemies of the fœderal government.

Your petitioner does not undertake to decide the queſtion, whether it be for the honor or intereſt of the United States to pay the principal and intereſt of *alienated* debts at the *nominal* value; he only prays, that he, and his brother officers and ſoldiers, and all other public creditors who have ſold their certificates, may not be compelled to pay more taxes to diſcharge the intereſt and principal of their certificates in the hands of their preſent holders, than the proportion of caſh they received for them. For example, your petitioner prays, that as he ſold his certificate for only an *eighth* part of its nominal value, he may not be obliged to pay more than an *eighth* part of his neighbour's proportion of taxes, who has not held or parted with certificates.

Your petitioner conceives that a departure from this rule will be to ESTABLISH injuſtice inſtead of JUSTICE---that it will be a violation of the oath taken by every member of the Congreſs, "to ſupport the new conſtitution"----and that it cannot fail of ending in the deſertion, poverty, ruin and diſgrace of the United States.

A LIEUTENANT IN THE LATE AMERICAN ARMY.

[*All the Printers in New York are requeſted to re-publiſh this petition in their papers.*]

From the NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE, *July 9.*

The following ADDRESS of the Governor and Council of this ſtate has lately been preſented to General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States; to which he has been pleaſed to return the Anſwer thereunto ſubjoined.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Eſquire, Preſident of the United States.*

SIR,

AMIDST the congratulations which ſurround you from all quarters, We, the Governor and Council of the ſtate of North-Carolina, beg leave to offer ours, with equal ſincerity and fervency with any that can be preſented to you. Though this ſtate be not yet a member of the Union under the new form of government, we look forward with the pleaſing hope of its ſhortly becoming ſuch; and in the mean time conſider ourſelves bound in a common intereſt and affection with the other States, waiting only for the happy event of ſuch alterations being propoſed, as will remove the apprehenſions of many of the good citizens of this ſtate for thoſe liberties for which they have fought and ſuffered in common with others. This happy event, we doubt not, will be accelerated by your Excellency's appointment to the firſt office in the union, ſince we are already aſſured the ſame greatneſs of mind, which in all ſcenes has ſo eminently characteriſed your Excellency, will induce you to adviſe every meaſure calculated to compoſe party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be excited by a mere difference in opinion. Your Excellency will conſider (however others may forget) how extremely difficult it is to unite all the people of a great country in one common ſentiment upon almoſt any political ſubject, much leſs upon a new form of government materially different from one they have been accuſtomed to, and will therefore rather be diſpoſed to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than regret that more could not all at once be accompliſhed. We ſincerely believe America is the only country in the world, where ſuch a deliberate change of government could take place under any circumſtances whatever.

We hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty we take in writing ſo particularly on this ſubject; but this ſtate, however it may differ in any political opinions with the other ſtates, cordially joins with them in ſentiments of the utmoſt gratitude and veneration for thoſe diſtinguiſhed talents and that illuſtrious virtue, which we feel a pride in ſaying we believe, under God, have been the principal means of preſerving the liberty and procuring the independence of your country. We cannot help conſidering you, Sir, in ſome meaſure, as the father of it, and hope to experience the good effects of that confidence you ſo juſtly have acquired, in an abatement of the party ſpirit which ſo much endangers a union, on which the ſafety and happineſs of America can alone be founded. May that union, at a ſhort diſtance of time, be as perfect and more ſafe than ever! And in the mean while, may the ſtate of North-Carolina be conſidered, as it truly deſerves to be, attached, with equal warmth with any ſtate in the union, to the true intereſt, proſperity, and glory of America, differing only in ſome particulars in opinion as to the means of promoting them!

SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

By Order and on behalf of Council,
JAMES IREDELL, Preſident.

By order, WM. JOHNSON DAWSON, *Clerk Council.*
May 10, 1789.

To the GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL *of the ſtate of North-Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT was ſcarcely poſſible for any addreſs to have given me greater pleaſure than that which I have juſt recived from you: becauſe I conſider it not only demonſtrative of your approbation of my conduct in accepting the firſt office in the union, but alſo indicative of the good diſpoſitions of the citizens of your ſtate towards their ſiſter ſtates, and of the probability of their ſpeedily acceding to the new general government.

In juſtification of the opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of my readineſs "to adviſe every meaſure calculated to com-"poſe party diviſions, and to abate any animoſity that may be "excited by mere difference of opinion," I take the liberty of referring you to the ſentiments communicated by me to the two Houſes of Congreſs. On this occaſion I am likewiſe happy in being able to add the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that I entertain a well grounded expectation that nothing will be wanting, on the part of the different branches of the general government, to render the union as perfect and more ſafe than ever it has been.

A difference of opinion on political points is not to be imputed to freemen as a fault; ſince it is to be preſumed that they are all actuated by an equally laudable and ſacred regard for the liberties of their country. If the mind is ſo formed in different perſons as to conſider the ſame object to be ſomewhat different in its nature and conſequences, as it happens to be placed in different points of view, and if the oldeſt, the ableſt, and the moſt virtuous ſtateſmen have often differed in judgement as to the beſt forms of government----we ought, indeed, rather to rejoice that ſo much has been effected, than to regret that more could not, all at once, be accompliſhed.

Gratified by the favourable ſentiments which are evinced in your addreſs to me, and impreſſed with an ideat hat the citizens of your ſtate are ſincerely attached to the intereſt, the proſperity, and the glory of America, I moſt earneſtly implore the divine benediction and guidance in the councils which are ſhortly to be taken by their delegates on a ſubject of the moſt momentous conſequence, I mean the political relation which is to ſubſiſt hereafter between the ſtate of North-Carolina, and the ſtates now in union under the new general government.

New-York, June 19, 1789. G. WASHINGTON.

‡*‡ Such of the *Graduates of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania* as are now in the city, are requeſted to meet, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Univerſity Hall, in order to join in proceſſion from thence to the German Reformed Church in Race ſtreet; where a commencement, for conferring degrees, will then be held.

R. PATTERSON, *Sec. of Faculty.*

*** The *Volunteer Company* of ARTILLERY are deſired to meet at the State houſe, on MONDAY, the 3d of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The roll will be called preciſely at half paſt three o'clock.

JEREMIAH FISHER, Captain.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

By the PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Conſtitution of the United States provides, That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation to ſupport the ſaid conſtitution: AND WHEREAS, by an act of the ſaid United States, paſſed on the firſt day of June, now laſt paſt, it is provided, That the oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the ſaid Conſtitution ſhall be adminiſtered in the form following, *to wit*, I *A. B.* do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, (as the caſe may be) that I will ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States: AND WHEREAS it is in and by the ſaid act alſo directed and required, "That the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, at the next ſeſſion of the ſaid Legiſlatures reſpectively, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who have been heretofore choſen or appointed, or who ſhall be choſen or appointed before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and who ſhall then be in office, ſhall within one month thereafter take the ſame oath or affirmation, except where they ſhall have taken it before, which may be adminiſtered by any perſon authorized by the law of the State in which ſuch office ſhall be holden to adminiſter oaths: And the members of the ſeveral State Legiſlatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers of the ſeveral States, who ſhall be choſen or appointed after the firſt day of Auguſt, ſhall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, take the foregoing oath or affirmation, which ſhall be adminiſtered by the perſon or perſons, who by the law of the ſtate ſhall be authorized to adminiſter the oath of office; and the perſon or perſons ſo adminiſtering the oath hereby required to be taken, ſhall cauſe a record or certificate thereof to be made, in the ſame manner as by the law of the State he or they ſhall be directed to record or certify the oath of office;" which ſaid act has been tranſmitted to Council, in order that the ſame may be duly made known and promulgated within this commonwealth: AND WHEREAS, for the convenience of thoſe whom it may concern, and that they may have knowledge thereof, Council hath cauſed copies of the ſaid act to be tranſmitted to the Prothonotaries of the ſeveral courts of Common Pleas within this State, with directions to make the ſame known within their reſpective counties. We have therefore thought proper to iſſue this Proclamation, in order that no one may pretend ignorance of the premiſes, and that all perſons whom it may concern may have knowledge thereof, and govern themſelves conformably to the ſaid Conſtitution and recited Act.

Given in Council, under the Hand of His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-third day of July, in the Year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fourteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Atteſt. CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Sarah Bryan*, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. And thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, to

July 24. 6w. JOHN HEAD, jun. Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS I, *Jane Graham*, of the townſhip of Honeybrook, and county of Cheſter, did, by an inſtrument of writing given under my hand and ſeal, conſtitute my ſon Jared Graham to be my whole and ſole Attorney at law. I do hereby make known unto all perſons that I do revoke and diſannul ſaid power of attorney, and do utterly diſallow ſaid Jared Graham further to act in my name or on my behalf, or to commence any ſuit, to receive, or pay or diſcharge any debt on my account, and to deſiſt in proſecution of any ſuit already commenced. And I do hereby diſcharge all perſons to pay any debt due to me unto ſaid Jared Graham after the date hereof, as witneſs my hand and ſeal.

June 20, 1789. JANE GRAHAM, *(Seal)*

N. B. All perſons are hereby diſcharged to treſpaſs or remove property from the ſubſcriber's premiſes at their peril. ‡

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: two meſſuages and two tracts of land, one ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſeph Miller, William Starrell and others: The other in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 50 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of William Starrell and others; the whole taken in execution as the eſtate of James Templin, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of David Gerrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Robinſon, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, July 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-Houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 210 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Mordecai Peirſoll, James Neſbitt and others; Taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Auſtin, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the commons, a ſmall dark Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, has a ſtar on her forehead, under part of her eye lid of the right ſide tore out, a very thick neck and mane,---mane and tail black, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſign of the Seven Stars, oppoſite the one mile ſtone, on the Frankford road, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. July 25, 1789. § FREDERICK HIMES.

Chester county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouse, Esq; sole Trustee of the General Loan-Office of (the late province, now state of) Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 31st day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of East-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or less; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the estate of John Taylor, and to be sold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

HARROWGATE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for past favors, and solicits a continuance of them.

At the instance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude precisely at nine. (If encouragement should be given) it will be continued on every succeeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural situation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are so well known, that a particular description of them is deemed unnecessary.

It is decorated with summer-houses, arbours, seats, &c. and a large new house, consisting of a number of rooms for large and small parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the best order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the best quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furnished on the shortest notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's most obedient and very humble servant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The subscriber's light waggon will start on every Monday during the season, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the house of Michael Hay, in Race-street. June 30.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d instant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool stockings, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, new wool hat, and smoke-coloured knapsack. Any person taking up the said negroe, and securing him in gaol, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH, near Shippensburg.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situate in Harford county, in the state of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleasant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Cross Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as several places of worship and mills, render it very valuable. If sold for cash, credit will be given for part of the purchase money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-street wharff, adjoining the store of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the first quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-stones of all sizes and dimensions, *better in quality, and lower in price*, than those imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit*, and of any size that may be ordered.

Also, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete assortment, just imported from the manufactory, superior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, most of which are of *an inferior kind*, and will not answer the purposes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-house in Spruce-street, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-streets. *July* 1789.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof best watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over shot grist-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. situate in Bethel township, Tulpehocken settlement, about 25 miles west of the town of Reading; also a new grist and saw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconesky creek, about 40 miles west of Reading, all in Berks county. And several tracts of excellent land, with mill seats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many sons to settle, will exchange them for lesser tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Chester counties.

Also to be sold by the subscriber, the best kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and suitable for every branch of the boulting business; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and selling boulting cloths, on reasonable terms, in Vine-street, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three story brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two story brick Kitchen, situate on the west side of Third-street from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-street, containing in breadth on Third-street 20 feet, and in length or depth 59 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premises, or of WILLIAM POWELL.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three stout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Mustard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two shillings* per bushel for *good clean Mustard Seed*, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

WANTED,

(To go to MARYLAND)

A MILLER,

Who understands the business, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, cast on purpose by Caslon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *useful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illustrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if necessary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including such NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progress of the work, for insertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be published in numbers; every number to contain four sheets, or sixty-four pages, of letter-press, closely and beautifully printed;---price to subscribers thirty-six ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for selection lies scattered among a very extensive variety of books, &c. it cannot precisely be ascertained what number of sheets will be requisite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if possible, to four volumes, severally comprizing between six and seven hundred pages, besides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the subscribers.

II. For the gratification of those who may wish to have a *splendid* impression of this American production, a few copies will be struck off on fine vellum paper, and pressed, so as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. These to be furnished at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number must be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for six hundred copies, the work shall be put to press, and a number published monthly, stitched in blue paper, and embellished with such engravings as may be necessary for the elucidation of subjects.

V. Besides the numerous and expensive copper-plates that must necessarily appear in a work of this sort, there shall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper setts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and list of subscribers; together with an elegant frontispiece, aptly designed, and executed in a masterly manner by an eminent artist in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every subscriber for twelve copies shall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joseph James*, in Philadelphia, by most of the principal Book-sellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT must excite our surprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the English language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the sciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and useful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been shut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their several occupations; and the arts have, in consequence, been checked in their progress and improvement: for, few of those who are engaged in such pursuits can find leisure to study the sciences; and still fewer of them are possessed of the means to purchase, or the inclination to peruse such voluminous and expensive works. It is surely impolitic, not to say unjust, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchase of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and supply, what appears to be so much wanted, a work which shall treat of the arts alone, in a concise, yet clear and comprehensive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuse a more general knowledge of all that is useful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is respectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promise to bestow on it every possible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the assistance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the prosecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be necessary for the writers to consult, examine, and compare a vast number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpose---whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Physico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----shall be carefully digested and introduced in this dictionary; together with such additions as the writers may, themselves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a style sufficiently plain and perspicuous to the meanest capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extensively useful, references to the most approved works, which treat of the arts, shall occasionally be made under their proper heads; so that the reader may know where to look for the most ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Besides the assistance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many useful improvements and discoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumstance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artists are extremely tenacious of their professional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneously or superficially described in English works.

Every artist who may find himself deficient in the knowledge of any particular secret respecting his vocation, is invited to state it to the writers, by letter addressed to the printer, post-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the succeeding number, and endeavour to obviate any such doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleasing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge, and to promote the essential interests of a new and rising empire.

If, in the course of this publication, there should appear any errors or omissions, the writers would esteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a supplement. Aware that their best endeavours must fall far short of perfection, in the prosecution of so laborious and extensive a work, they solicit the candour and indulgence of every description of their fellow-citizens.

With respect to its manual execution, they can promise much. The whole impression will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper splendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be cast for the purpose, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occasionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be shewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high dgeree of perfection in America.

William & John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late vessels from Europe, and are now selling at their Store in Front below Chesnut-street,

A fresh Assortment of Spring Goods;

CONSISTING of hosiery, linens, fustians, Jeans, stripes printed cottons, worsted stuffs of most kinds, ticking, cambricks, lawns, kentings, turkey stripe for saddlers, modes, sattin, sarsnets, jaconet and book muslins, crape, net and cyprus gauze, a great variety of silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, broadcloth, flannel, pewter assorted, window glass, Crowley's steel, mens and boys felt hats, sadlers web, &c. &c.

Also, *Best three strand seine twine.* 5w

A new Edition,

Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

PROPOSALS by *Thomas Dobson*,

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